

UNITED STATES PATENT APPLICATION FOR:

**SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR MANIPULATING ENTERPRISE
APPLICATION DEPLOYMENT DESCRIPTORS**

Inventors:

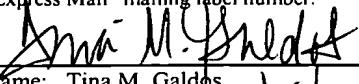
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SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR MANIPULATING ENTERPRISE APPLICATION DEPLOYMENT DESCRIPTORS

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CLAIM OF PRIORITY

[0002] This application claims priority from the following applications which are hereby incorporated by reference in their entirety:

[0003] SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR MANIPULATING ENTERPRISE APPLICATION DEPLOYMENT DESCRIPTORS, U.S. Application Serial No. 60/445,532, Inventors: Michael Kovacs, et al., filed on February 6, 2003. (Attorney's Docket No. BEAS-01301US0)

[0004] SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR MANIPULATING AND AUTOMATICALLY UPDATING ENTERPRISE APPLICATION DEPLOYMENT DESCRIPTORS, U.S. Application Serial No. 60/445,535, Inventors: Michael Kovacs, et al., filed on February 6, 2003. (Attorney's Docket No. BEAS-01302US0)

CROSS REFERENCES

[0005] The following publication is hereby incorporated by reference in its entirety: BEA SYSTEMS, INC., *BEA WebLogic Server®: WebLogic Builder Online Help* (Release 7.0, June 2002).

FIELD OF THE DISCLOSURE

[0006] The present invention disclosure relates to tools for deploying web

applications, and in particular, tools for manipulating web application deployment descriptors.

BACKGROUND

[0007] In order to deploy an application in a web server, configuration and run-time information must be provided to the web server via one or more deployment descriptor files. Such files can describe run-time parameters particular to a given web server implementation, configuration information for application objects including for example information pertaining to object persistence and relationships among objects. Deployment descriptor files are typically written eXtensible Markup Language (XML). Such files are often lengthy and cryptic which makes them difficult to decipher and edit by hand. Furthermore, the information contained in deployment descriptor files must be kept up-to-date to reflect changes in a corresponding application's source files. This arrangement invites error. For instance, unless users are vigilant when editing either application or deployment descriptor files, one will become unsynchronized with the other. The user may not even realize this until long after an application has been deployed in a web server. Furthermore, manually editing disparate files creates another opportunity for error due to input errors.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0008] **Figure 1** is an exemplary Graphical User Interface (GUI) in one embodiment of the invention.

[0009] **Figure 2** is an exemplary resource hierarchy in one embodiment of the invention.

[0010] **Figure 3** is an exemplary system diagram in one embodiment of the invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[0011] The invention is illustrated by way of example and not by way of limitation in the figures of the accompanying drawings in which like references indicate similar elements. It should be noted that references to "an" or "one" embodiment in this disclosure are not necessarily to the same embodiment, and such references mean at least one.

[0012] In one embodiment, an interactive tool (hereinafter referred to as

“builder”) allows a user to interactively edit information in deployment descriptors for an application without having to manually edit the underlying files. By way of a non-limiting example, a user can add a tag library to a web application, or add a finder method to an Entity JavaBean™ (EJB). The builder can allow the user to then test the deployment information by validating it and deploying the application to a server. If any of an application’s deployment descriptor files are missing or defective, the builder can generate new or newly serviceable descriptor files. In one embodiment, the web server is the BEA WebLogic® Server from BEA Systems, Inc. of San Jose, California. In one embodiment, an application can include Java™ 2 Platform, Enterprise Edition (J2EE) components. Java™, JavaBeans and the J2EE platform are available from Sun Microsystems, Inc. of San Jose, California.

[0013] **Figure 1** is an exemplary Graphical User Interface (GUI) in one embodiment of the invention. In one embodiment and by way of illustration, the GUI can be implemented using Microsoft® Windows®, available from Microsoft Corporation of Redmond, Washington. It will be apparent to those of skill in the art that other embodiments based on other GUI frameworks are within the scope and spirit of this disclosure. GUI 100 can include user-selectable resource hierarchy 102, settings pane 104, message area 106, and tool bar 108. Message area 106 can be used to display messages of import to the user, such as the result of validating deployment descriptor information, messages from a web server, etc. In one embodiment, message area 106 can contain user-selectable text and/or graphics. By way of a non-limiting example, GUI user selection can be accomplished with a mouse, tablet, keyboard, voice command, gesture, etc. Tool bar 108 can include user-selectable controls for directing builder to load files, validate deployment descriptor information, update deployment descriptor information, and save deployment descriptor information.

[0014] In one embodiment, the builder organizes information from all of an application’s deployment descriptors into a logical hierarchy of resources. Such a hierarchy hides the underlying complexity of the deployment descriptor files and makes it easier for users to access information by imposing an intuitive organization on the information. In one embodiment, this hierarchy can be represented graphically as resource hierarchy 102. In one embodiment, hierarchy 102 represents a high-level abstraction of any Java™ archive (JAR), Web Archive (WAR), Enterprise Archive (EAR), Java™ Connector Architecture Component (RAR), and/or an exploded

Java™ Enterprise module (e.g., a source directory containing a “META-INF” subdirectory). This allows the user to view deployment information in terms of the organization of the application, rather than in terms of the foreign syntax of deployment descriptor files. By way of a non-limiting example, one such hierarchy could be organized as in **Figure 2**.

[0015] **Figure 2** is an exemplary resource hierarchy in one embodiment of the invention. Indented items in the figure are considered hierarchically inferior to less indented items. In one embodiment, and by way of a non-limiting example, the hierarchy **102** can include an EAR node **200** (corresponding to an EAR file). EAR node **200** can contain at least one WAR **202** node (corresponding to a WAR file), at least one EJB node (corresponding to an EJB file), and at least one JAR node **208 – 210** (each corresponding to a JAR file). WAR node **202** can include the following nodes: servlets, filters, security constraints and tag library. Each of these nodes may further contain other nodes, and so on. Continuing the example, EJB nodes **204** and **206** can each contain a bean name node and a relations node. The bean name node can contain the following nodes: turning, methods, resources, CMP fields, and finders. There is no limit to the number of nodes or hierarchical levels.

[0016] When a node in hierarchy **102** is selected (either by a user or programmatically), its associated deployment descriptor information is displayed in a format suitable for editing in settings pane **104**. For example, the “Session Settings” node is selected in hierarchy **102**. As such, settings pane **104** provides user-editable fields (e.g., **112-116**) corresponding to deployment descriptor information this node. Although settings pane **104** may display a single field for a given value, that field may map to more than one value in more than one deployment descriptor file. Again, this complexity is hidden from the user. In one embodiment, mappings between fields and information in deployment descriptor files is disclosed in BEA SYSTEMS, INC., *BEA WebLogic Server®: WebLogic Builder Online Help* (Release 7.0, June 2002) which is incorporated by reference in its entirety. Settings pane **104** can include multiple panes, if necessary, each accessible by a user-selectable tab **110**, button or other navigation mechanism. In another embodiment, default values for fields can be provided where reasonable.

[0017] **Figure 3** is an exemplary system diagram in one embodiment of the invention. Although this diagram depicts objects as functionally separate, such depiction is merely for illustrative purposes. It will be apparent to those skilled in the

art that the objects portrayed in **Figure 3** can be arbitrarily combined or divided into separate software, firmware or hardware components. Furthermore, it will also be apparent to those skilled in the art that such objects, irregardless of how they are combined or divided, can execute on the same computing device or can be arbitrarily distributed among different computing devices connected by a network.

[0018] In one embodiment, builder **300** can coordinate the activities of the other components in conjunction with GUI **100**. On start up and/or when a user directs GUI **100** to open a source file (e.g., via tool bar **108**), builder can invoke XML parser **308** to parse deployment descriptor files for an application and create a data structure (hereinafter referred to as “dtree”) representation there from. There are many commercial and publicly available XML parsers. However, the embodiments disclosed herein are not dependent on a particular XML parser or its resulting data structure representation of an XML document. In one embodiment, the dtree can be a tree data structure that embodies the hierarchical relationships of nested XML statements. When a user directs the GUI **100** to open an application module, XML parser **308** processes any corresponding deployment descriptor files and provides the resulting dtree to builder **200**. Hierarchy **102** can then be constructed from the dtree by mapping the dtree’s elements to node types in hierarchy **102**.

[0019] If any deployment descriptor files needed for deployment of an application on a web server are missing or defective, builder **300** can generate new descriptor files by invoking deployment descriptor generator **306** to process application modules (e.g., Java™ source files). Generator **306** creates a dtree based on source files it discovers in an application’s project directory or an archive file. Builder **300** can then take this dtree and use it to emit a set of deployment descriptor files. In one embodiment, generator **306** examines the contents of a staging directory and builds standard J2EE (e.g., web.xml and ejb-jar.xml) and server-specific deployment descriptors based on the servlet classes and EJB classes found therein. In one embodiment, deployment descriptor generator **306** is the *ddinit* tool available with the BEA WebLogic® Server from BEA Systems, Inc.

[0020] A user can direct builder (e.g., via toolbar **108**) to validate the deployment descriptor information represented by hierarchy **102**. In one embodiment, builder invokes validator **302** to locate errors within deployment descriptor files (e.g., incorrect CMP field name, etc.). Validator **302** directs compiler **304** to perform the validation. In one embodiment, compiler **304** is the *ejbc* tool available with the BEA

WebLogic® Server from BEA Systems, Inc. In one embodiment, when compiler 304 determines that there is an error in an deployment descriptor file, it can create an *Error* object to store an error code and/or message, the identifier of a node and corresponding field in the resource hierarchy 102 to which the error pertains, and/or an XML type of the field. In one embodiment, compiler 304 provides an *Error* object to validator 302 for each error it encounters pertaining to deployment descriptor information. *Error* objects can be used to automatically navigate hierarchy 102 and settings pane 104 to the source of errors.

[0021] In one embodiment, validator 302 and/or compiler 304 can display human-readable error messages corresponding to each error object in message area 106. If a user selects such message, validator 302 using information in the associated *Error* object can cause the hierarchy 102 node identified by *Error* object to be automatically selected. In addition, validator 302 can cause the node's field(s) to be displayed in pane 104. In a further embodiment, the field which is the source of the error message can be highlighted in pane 104. In another embodiment, validator 302 can offer suggestions to the user for correcting the field value via a pop-up window or some other notification means.

[0022] In one embodiment, a user can direct builder (e.g., via toolbar 108) to deploy an application in a web server. The deploy button can cause compiler 304 to compile all of the source code associated with a specified project directory or JAR file. If no errors are detected, compiler 304 can place the EJB classes, interfaces, and deployment descriptor files in a JAR file, generate web server container classes for the Entity JavaBeans™, create client-side dynamic proxies and server-side byte code, and deploy the project to the web server.

[0023] In one embodiment, a user can direct builder 300 (e.g., via toolbar 108) to update an application's deployment descriptor information to take into account changes made to application source files. In another embodiment, builder 300 can automatically update the deployment descriptor information if it determines that application source files have been modified. In one embodiment, builder 300 can invoke XML parser 308 to create a master dtree (if one does not already exist) representing the present state of the deployment descriptor files, and can invoke generator 306 to create a new dtree representing deployment descriptor information based on the current state of source files in an application's project directory.

[0024] Builder 300 compares the master and new dtrees to each other. In one

embodiment, for the portions of the dtrees that represent an EAR resource, builder **300** removes all modules contained within the EAR resource (e.g., WARs & JARs) in the master dtree that do not also exist in the new dtree. In addition, builder **300** adds modules to the master dtree if they exist in the new dtree but not in the master dtree. In this fashion, the master dtree is “refreshed” based on the current state of the project files. For the portions of the dtrees that represent EJBs, builder **300** can alter the master dtree so that it has the same bean resources as the new tree. For portions of the dtrees that represent WARs, builder **300** alters the master dtree so that it has the same modules (e.g., servlets, listeners, filters, tag libraries, etc.) as the new tree. In one embodiment, builder **300** does not delete modules from the master dtree WAR resources since other applications outside of the current application may depend on the deployment descriptors. In this way, changes made to application source code files can be integrated while preserving changes made to the DD’s by a builder user. Finally, builder **300** can generate new deployment descriptors from the “refreshed” master dtree.

[0025] One embodiment may be implemented using a conventional general purpose or a specialized digital computer or microprocessor(s) programmed according to the teachings of the present disclosure, as will be apparent to those skilled in the computer art. Appropriate software coding can readily be prepared by skilled programmers based on the teachings of the present disclosure, as will be apparent to those skilled in the software art. The invention may also be implemented by the preparation of integrated circuits or by interconnecting an appropriate network of conventional component circuits, as will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art.

[0026] One embodiment includes a computer program product which is a storage medium (media) having instructions stored thereon/in which can be used to program a computer to perform any of the features presented herein. The storage medium can include, but is not limited to, any type of disk including floppy disks, optical discs, DVD, CD-ROMs, microdrive, and magneto-optical disks, ROMs, RAMs, EPROMs, EEPROMs, DRAMs, VRAMs, flash memory devices, magnetic or optical cards, nanosystems (including molecular memory ICs), or any type of media or device suitable for storing instructions and/or data.

[0027] Stored on any one of the computer readable medium (media), the present invention includes software for controlling both the hardware of the general purpose/specialized computer or microprocessor, and for enabling the computer or

microprocessor to interact with a human user or other mechanism utilizing the results of the present invention. Such software may include, but is not limited to, device drivers, operating systems, execution environments/containers, and user applications.

[0028] The foregoing description of the preferred embodiments of the present invention has been provided for the purposes of illustration and description. It is not intended to be exhaustive or to limit the invention to the precise forms disclosed. Many modifications and variations will be apparent to the practitioner skilled in the art. Embodiments were chosen and described in order to best describe the principles of the invention and its practical application, thereby enabling others skilled in the art to understand the invention, the various embodiments and with various modifications that are suited to the particular use contemplated. It is intended that the scope of the invention be defined by the following claims and their equivalents.